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(Police.)

File No. 1

Serial Nos. 1

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22

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1

dh **Part B for** October 1872

SUBJECT.

~~Enclosures to special file 2v 200~~

~~relating to~~ Rules for the organization and regulation of the village and regular police in Gujrat.

Police
1-72

No. 230J dated Simla, the 16th October 1872.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India, Foreign Department.

THE under-mentioned rules for the organization and regulation of the village and regular police in Mysore, having been approved by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, are hereby published for general information:

I.—Rules for the organization and regulation of the village police in the Province of Mysore.

1. The word "village" in these rules includes all the lands, whether inhabited or not, which are included within the circuit of each village boundary, and not merely the inhabited village site.

2. The administration of the village police throughout each district shall, under the control and direction of the Judicial Commissioner, be exercised by the Magistrate of the District, who may, with the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, delegate any portion thereof to any of his subordinates exercising the powers of a Magistrate.

3. The village police in each village shall be appointed by the Magistrate of the District, and shall be under the charge of such person as the Magistrate of the District shall appoint in writing to be police patels.

4. In the selection of proper persons as police patels, or heads of the village police, and as village watchmen, the Magistrate shall have due regard to local usage and custom, and, as a rule, shall make his selection from existing patels and village servants. When more persons than one claim the office of patel, by reason of hereditary right, to perform the duties, the Magistrate of the District shall appoint such one of them as he thinks the fittest for the office.

5. In all cases in which existing village patels or servants, or those who may be entitled to claim the office of patel or village servant, according to hereditary or other local usage or custom, are deemed unfitted for the discharge of the duties required of them under these rules, the Magistrate of the District shall take the requisite steps under the orders of the Superintendent of the Division for their places being supplied by duly qualified men in accordance with the custom of the province.

6. In any village or place in which the duties cannot be efficiently performed by one police patel, and in which village or place the provisions of any Municipal Act have not been introduced, the Magistrate of the District may appoint one or more additional police patels for the different divisions into which the village or place may be divided for police purposes.

7. The number of watchmen to be appointed in each village or place shall be regulated by the Magistrate of the District with reference to the size of the village, area, and the local requirements generally. But the number of watchmen shall not exceed one to every thirty houses, and no increase in the number of the existing watchmen of a village shall be made without the sanction of the Superintendent of the Division.

8. In accordance with the existing procedure and rules on the subject, all persons claiming a right to the office of police patel or village servant, and who may be aggrieved by the appointments made by the Magistrate of the District, shall have the right of appeal to the Superintendent of the Division.

9. The police patel shall, subject to the orders of the Magistrate of the District, act under the orders of the police officer in charge of the police station or thannah within whose local jurisdiction his village is situated, whom he shall furnish with any reports or information called for, and keep constantly informed as to the state of crime and all matters connected with the village police and the health and general condition of the community in the village. He shall also afford all police officers every assistance in his power when called upon by them for assistance in the performance of their duty. He shall further promptly obey and execute all orders and warrants issued to him by any Magistrate or police officer, shall collect and communicate to the officers of police intelligence affecting the public peace, shall prevent, within the limits of his village, the commission of offences and public nuisances, and shall detect and bring offenders therein to justice.

10. The police patel shall have authority to require all village watchmen or other village servants liable to be called on for the performance of police duties to aid him in performing the duties entrusted to him, but he is prohibited from employing such village watchmen or servants on his own private affairs.

11. The police patel shall have charge of the village choultry, village gates, boundary hedges and walls, and shall be responsible for reporting the need of repairs, and seeing to their execution.

12. The police patel shall dispose of the village establishments, so as to afford the utmost possible security against robbery, breach of the peace, and acts injurious to the public and to the village community, and shall report to the officer in charge of the police station to whose jurisdiction he is immediately subordinate, all instances of misconduct or neglect committed by any member of the village police.

13. The police patel shall convey to the police officer in charge of the thannah within whose local jurisdiction his village is situated, immediate intelligence of all information which he may receive respecting the commission, within the limits of his village, of murders, dacoities, robberies, thefts, mischief by fire, and other non-bailable offences, and shall himself proceed to investigate the matter, obtaining all procurable evidence relating to it, pending the arrival of such police officer.

14. The police patel shall also be responsible for conveying immediate intelligence to the thannah of the occurrence of all unnatural and suspicious deaths, of the presence of any robbers or dacoits, or of any habitual receivers of, or dealers in, stolen property, who may have resorted to, or have concealed themselves in, their respective villages or in the adjacent country, and also of any vagrants or other persons who may be lurking about the country without any ostensible means of subsistence, and who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves.

15. The police patel shall send all such reports to the police officers in charge of thannahs by the village watchmen. All such information and reports shall be communicated verbally to the officers of the regular police.

16. In the matter of inquests to be held in the case of unnatural and suspicious deaths when any delay occurs in the arrival of a police officer, the police patel will be guided by the existing rules on the subject, as specified in Section 133,* Act X. of 1872.

* "133. The officer in charge of a police station, on receiving notice or information of the unnatural or sudden death of any person, shall immediately give intimation thereof to the nearest Magistrate duly authorized, and shall proceed to the place where the body of such deceased person is, and there, in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, shall make an investigation, and report the apparent cause of death, describing any mark of violence which may be found on the body, and stating in what manner, or by what weapon or instrument, such mark appears to have been inflicted.

"The report shall be signed by such police officer and other persons, or by so many of them as concur therein, and shall be forthwith forwarded to the Magistrate of the district, or to the Magistrate of the division of a district.

"When there is any doubt regarding the cause of death, the police officer shall forward the body, with a view to its being examined, to the nearest Civil Surgeon or other medical officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, if the state of the weather and the distance admit of its being so forwaded without risk of putrefaction on the road.

"In the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay the head of the village may also, in like manner, make the investigation and report to the nearest Magistrate duly authorized."

17. The police patel shall apprehend any person within the limits of his village who he may have reason to believe has committed any serious offence, and (provided an officer of police has not arrived to hold the investigation) shall forward such person, together with all articles likely to be useful as evidence, to the police officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which his village is situated. Every person so apprehended shall be forwarded within 24 hours to the district police station within the limits of which the village is situated.

18. The police patel in making any enquiry coming within the scope of his duty, not being a case in which it is competent for him to inflict punishment, shall have authority to call and examine witnesses, and record their depositions on solemn affirmation, and to search for concealed articles, taking care that no search be made in a dwelling-house between sun-set and sun-rise without urgent occasion, and that every such search is always conducted in the presence of two or more respectable persons.

19. The police patel shall also have authority in carrying out any search or any pursuit of supposed criminals, to enter and act within the limits of other villages, being bound, however, to give immediate information to the police patel thereof, who shall afford him all the assistance in his power and be immediately responsible for continuing the search or pursuit.

20. Village watchmen shall apprehend all persons whom they may discover committing any criminal offence, and shall carry them before the police patel of their village. They shall likewise apprehend and carry before such patel all persons charged with committing criminal offences, and shall require the prosecutor to accompany them.

21. Village watchmen shall obey all orders which they may receive from the police patels, and shall be held strictly responsible for bringing to their immediate notice all matters which under these rules the police patels are required to report to the police officer in charge of the thannah.

22. Police patels and village watchmen shall have authority to require the inhabitants of their villages to use every effort to oppose and seize persons committing non-bailable offences, or to pursue them if they have fled; and it is incumbent on the inhabitants of the villages, through which, or near to which, the pursuit lies, to afford, on the requisition of the patel or village watchmen, every practicable assistance towards the apprehension of the offenders

and for the recovery of any property stolen by them, continuing the pursuit from village to village. Any inhabitant of a village who, on receiving such requisition, refuses or neglects to give such assistance, shall be liable (Section 187, Penal Code) to simple imprisonment for six months, or fine of Rupees five hundred, or both.

23. Any police patel or village watchman, liable to be called on for the performance of police duties, who shall be careless or negligent in the discharge thereof, shall be liable to be fined under the order of any full-power Magistrate to any amount not exceeding his estimated average official emoluments for three months. If he shall be guilty of any violation of duty or breach of the requirements of these rules, or of other misconduct or offence requiring a heavier punishment, he may be dismissed under the orders of the District Magistrate, or he may be proceeded against and punished as a public servant under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code; and in case of conviction he will be liable also to dismissal: provided that in any case of dismissal under this rule, the patel may appeal to the Superintendent of the Division, and that no order of dismissal shall be final without the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner.

24. The police patel shall have authority to try, and, on conviction, to punish with confinement in the village chowry for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, any person charged with committing within the limits of the village petty assault or abuse, provided the charge be laid within eight days of the offence having been committed.

25. It shall be lawful for the Judicial Commissioner, by an order in writing, to authorize the Magistrate of a District to issue a commission to any person exercising the office of a police patel, empowering such police patel to try any person charged with any of the following offences committed within the limits of the village in which he is police patel, that is to say, mischief or petty thefts not committed by persons of notoriously bad character, when the estimated value of the property stolen, or of damages sustained, does not exceed two rupees; resistance or refusal to obey a lawful order issued by such police patel personally.

Clause 2.—And it shall be lawful for a police patel so empowered to sentence any person convicted before him of any of the above acts, to punishment by fine not exceeding Rupees five, or confinement in the village chowry for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours; the confinement in cases of resistance or refusal to obey a lawful order to be awardable only on a failure to pay a fine.

26. The police patel when and as long as he shall be empowered under Rule 25, clause 1, shall also have authority to punish by a fine not exceeding one rupee, or, in default of payment, by confinement in the village chowry for a period not exceeding twelve hours, any person committing any of the nuisances or disorderly acts below described, and to forbid the continuance or repetition of such nuisances or acts, that is to say,—

(1) any person who wantonly or cruelly beats, or ill-uses or tortures, any animal;

(2) any person who bathes or washes in or otherwise defiles, or causes to be defiled, any public well, tank or reservoir, so as to render it less fit for any purpose for which it is set apart;

(3) any person who deposits in forbidden places any dirt, filth or rubbish;

(4) any person who on any public street, passage or thoroughfare, commits nuisance by easing himself, or who is, from intoxication, riotous, disorderly or incapable of taking care of himself;

(5) any person who, without sufficient cause, wilfully allows to accumulate any offensive matter in cess pools, dung heaps or the like, so as to cause annoyance to the neighbouring residents or to passengers, or who, without sufficient cause, wilfully allows any offensive matter to issue on to any public thoroughfare from any house, factory, stable, privy or the like, or who deposits the bodies of dead animals or refuse or filth of any description, either in channels which in the rainy season feed any tank or reservoir set apart for drinking, or in other places where to deposit such is offensive to the community.

27. The proceedings under Rules 24, 25, and 26 shall be oral, and held in presence of the parties, and it shall be optional with the complainant to withdraw his complaint at any time before conviction is recorded. The police patel shall record the names of the parties, the finding, sentence or order, or the withdrawal of the charge, with the date of proceedings, and shall forward the same to the Magistrate to whom he is immediately subordinate in such form and through such channel and at such times as the Magistrate of the District shall prescribe.

28. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of a District, with the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, by an order in writing, to cancel, either in whole or in part, any commission issued under Rule 25.

29. The police patel shall take charge of all unclaimed property found within his village or made over to him, and shall forthwith transmit it to the police station within the limits of which his village is situated, unless the property be of a description coming within the provisions of Act No. I. of 1871 (an Act relating to trespass by cattle), in which case the police patel shall be guided by that enactment.

30. In case of the police patel being unable to attend to his duty, owing to urgent absence from the village, sudden illness, or other cause, he shall place a competent kinsman, or failing a competent kinsman, some other competent person in charge of his office, making an immediate report through the thannah police to the Magistrate to whom he is immediately subordinate, and the person so placed in charge shall, until the receipt of instructions to the contrary, continue to act for the police patel in all his duties, except those which involve the trial and punishment of offenders.

31. Upon the death of any village watchman or other person liable to be called upon for the performance of police duties, the police patel shall report the same through the thannah police for the information of the Magistrate of the District, and also the name of the person nominated by him to succeed to the office according to inheritance or other local usage or custom.

32. Nothing contained in these rules shall be construed to prevent the prosecution of any person under any other Regulation or Act for any offence made punishable by these Rules, or from being liable under any other Regulation or Act to any other or higher penalty or punishment than is provided for such offence by these Rules: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

II.—Rules for the organization and working of a regular police force in the Province of Mysore and for the guidance of the magistracy in connection with the police.

1. Deputy Superintendents or Magistrates of Districts shall be the head executive officers of police in each district, under the immediate orders of the Judicial Commissioner, and will be held strictly responsible for the efficient administration of all police duties within their districts.

2. The police of each district shall consists of the village police and the regular police. Though differently organized, they will, in fact, constitute one force to work together for the general detection and prevention of crime. The members of the village police and those of the regular police will, however, be each held separately responsible for every duty, preventive and detective, which properly belongs to them.

3. In the performance of their duties the members of the regular police force shall be guided by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, and of these rules and of those relating to the regulation of the village police.

4. The employment of the members of the regular police will be mainly directed to the detection and prosecution of criminals, and to the general supervision and control of the village police under the immediate orders of the District Magistrate.

5. The Barr sepoys will guard all jails and lock-ups, and will undertake all escort duties. They will also be available, together with the silladar horse, under the orders of the District Magistrate, on such rare occasions when the display of physical force is deemed necessary. The provisions of Sections 482 to 485 of Act X. of 1872 shall apply to such sepoys and sowars as if they were Her Majesty's troops.

6. Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, amildars, and other judicial officers, who will, as a rule, take up all cases prosecuted by the police, shall have no executive or departmental authority over either the village or regular police. Their relation to the police will be that of judicial officers only, but it will be their duty to watch the proceedings of the police carefully and to report all shortcomings, neglect or irregularities on their part for the orders of the District Magistrate.

7. The members of the regular police force on their part must pay prompt attention and obedience to all the instructions and orders which they may receive from any Magistrate in regard to the prevention and detection of crime. If they are dissatisfied with the proceedings of a subordinate Magistrate, and consider that an error of judgment has been committed by any such officer in regard to any case prosecuted by them, they should report the matter to the District Magistrate as a departmental question, to show that they have done all that lay in their power in getting up the case, and not as a complaint against the officer who tried it.

8. The regular police force shall consist of two classes, *viz.*, officers and constables. There shall be three grades of officers, *viz.*, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Jemadars, and there shall be two grades of constables, *viz.*, 1st and 2nd.

9. A suitable and inexpensive uniform shall be prescribed for all classes and grades of the regular police. This uniform shall be provided by the Government, and shall be worn by the police on all occasions, except (1) when for detective purposes they are authorized not to do

by the written order of an officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector, (2) when for a like urpose an officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector finds it advisable not to wear such niform or distinguishing dress. The regular police shall also be provided with distinctive idges, belts, and batons. To provide for serious and emergent cases, in which the baton will ot be a sufficient weapon, a few swords and muskets will be supplied to each police station.

10. All Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors shall be required to be good horsemen and to keep horse or pony, and shall receive a monthly allowance of Rupees ten to defray the keep of eir horses.

11. The Magistrate of the District shall be held responsible for the selection of intelli-ent and proper police officers and constables for the regular force, and for the education of ie men for the duties they will have to perform. Certified physical fitness for arduous duty id a good degree of natural intelligence shall be indispensable qualifications in the case of very candidate for employment.

12. All nominations to the grade of Inspector shall require the formal sanction of the udicial Commissioner, and no officer of this grade shall be reduced or dismissed without the pproval of the Judicial Commissioner.

13. Before being permanently appointed and deputed to a police station, all constables hall be required to pass an examination in these rules, and those relating to the village olice, and in the following sections of Act X. of 1872.

Chapter	VIII.—The whole.
„	IX.—Sections 92 to 103 and 107.
„	X.—The whole.
„	XII.—Sections 152, 153, 154, 155.
„	XIII.—The whole.
„	XXVII.—The whole.

14. Similarly, all officers of police shall be required to pass a strict examination in the ules and in Act X. of 1872.

15. Every Constable or officer so appointed shall receive on his appointment a certificate n the Form No. 1 in the appendix to these rules under the seal and signature of the District Magistrate, by virtue of which the person holding such certificate shall be vested with the owers, functions, and privileges of a police officer. Such certificate shall cease to have effect whenever the person named in it is suspended or dismissed or otherwise removed from employ-ment in the police force, and shall be immediately surrendered, together with all property supplied by Government, such as baton, dress, &c., to the superior officer of such person, or to ome other officer empowered to receive the same.

16. No police officer or Constable shall be at liberty to withdraw himself from the duties f his office, unless expressly allowed to do so by the District Magistrate, or by some other fficer authorized to grant such permission, or without the leave of the District Magistrate to esign his office, unless he shall have given to his superior officer notice in writing, for a period f not less than two months, of his intention to resign.

17. No police officer or Constable shall be employed, or shall engage in any employment, or ffice whatever other than his duties under these rules and the Code of Criminal Procedure, and fficers of police are prohibited from employing Constables or members of the village police n their private concerns, or on any duties unconnected with the police.

18. Every police officer or Constable shall, for all purposes contained in these rules, be onsidered to be always on duty, and may at any time be employed in any part of the general olice district.

19. It shall be the duty of every police officer to take charge of all unclaimed property and o furnish an inventory thereof to the Magistrate of the District. The police officers shall be uided as to the disposal of such property by such orders as they shall receive from the Magis-rate of the District, who may detain the property and issue a proclamation, specifying the articles f which it consists, and requiring any person who has any claim thereto to appear and establish is right to the same within six months from the date of such proclamation. If no person hall, within the period allowed, claim such property, it may be sold under the orders of the Magistrate of the District, and the proceeds shall be at the disposal of Government.

20. It shall be the duty of every police officer promptly to obey and execute all orders nd warrants lawfully issued to him by any competent authority; to collect and communicate ntelligence affecting the public peace; to prevent the commission of offences and public nui-ances; to detect and bring offenders to justice; and to apprehend all persons whom he is egally authorized to apprehend, and for whose apprehension sufficient ground exists: and it hall be lawful for every police officer, for any of the purposes mentioned in this Rule, without warrant, to enter and inspect any drinking-shop, gaming-house, or other place of resort of ose and disorderly characters.

21. It shall be lawful for any police officer to lay any information before a Magistrate, nd to apply for a summons, warrant, search warrant, or such other legal process as may by

law issue against any person committing an offence, and to prosecute such person up to final judgment.

22. Any Magistrate may, as occasion requires, direct the conduct of all assemblies and processions on the public roads, or in the public streets or thoroughfares, and prescribe the routes by which, and the times at which, such processions may pass. They may also regulate the use of music in the streets on the occasion of festivals and ceremonies.

23. It shall be the duty of the police to keep order on the public roads, and in the public streets, thoroughfares, ghauts, and landing-places, and at all other places of public resort, and to prevent obstructions on the occasions of assemblies and processions on the public roads and in the public streets, or in the neighbourhood of places of worship, during the time of public worship, and in any case when any road, street, thoroughfare, ghaut, or landing-place may be thronged, or may be liable to be obstructed.

24. Every person opposing or not obeying the orders issued under the last two preceding rules, or violating the conditions of any license granted by any Magistrate for the use of music, or for the conduct of assemblies and processions, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rupees two hundred. The provisions of Section 307 of Act X. of 1872 shall be followed in levying all fines imposed under this rule, and, in default of payment, imprisonment may be adjudged in accordance with the provisions of Section 67 of the Indian Penal Code.

25. Every police officer or Constable who shall be guilty of any violation of duty or wilful breach or neglect of any rule or regulation, or lawful order made by competent authority, or who shall withdraw from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given previous notice for the period of two months; or who shall engage without authority in any employment other than his police duty; or who shall be guilty of cowardice; or who shall offer unwarrantable personal violence to any person in his custody, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three months' pay, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding three months, or to both.

26. The regular police force shall be located in buildings to be called thannahs. These thannahs shall be erected in some central position in each talook of a district, so that, if possible, no part of the talook may be more than six or eight miles distant. In the case of large talooks where this is impossible, subordinate thannahs, to be called out-posts, may be erected under the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner.

27. The force of regular police to be allotted to each thannah and talook shall not exceed one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, two Jemadars, and twenty Constables. But it shall be open to District Magistrates, with the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, to make from time to time such distribution of the allotted police force throughtout the several talooks of their districts as may be found necessary to meet local requirements.

28. Each police station shall be visited by the Magistrate of the District at least twice in the course of each year, and the results of such inspections shall be reported to the Judicial Commissioner in the form already prescribed.

29. It shall be lawful for the Judicial Commissioner, with the sanction of the Local Government, to be notified by proclamation in the Government Gazette, and in such other manner as the Local Government shall direct, to employ any police force in excess of the ordinary fixed complement to be quartered in any part of the general police district which shall be found to be in a disturbed or dangerous state, or in any part of the general police district in which, from the conduct of the inhabitants, he may deem it expedient to increase the number of police. The inhabitants of the part of the country described in the notification shall be charged with the cost of such additional police force, and the Magistrate of the District, after enquiry if necessary, shall assess the proportion in which the amount is to be paid by the inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means.

30. Whenever, owing to the frequent occurrence of highway robberies or dacoities in any particular part of a district, the District Magistrate is of opinion that an extra police force should be located in that quarter, he should report all the circumstances for the orders of the Judicial Commissioner. When proposing the appointment of extra police under this rule, the District Magistrate should state the number of dacoities or robberies which have occurred in or near that part of the district during the preceding twelve months, the direction the dacoits or robbers took after completion of crime, the village where clue in each case was lost by the police, the general character of the inhabitants, their unwillingness to assist the police, &c

31. All monies payable under the preceding rules on account of any additional police force employed as therein directed, shall be recoverable under the warrant of a Magistrate by distress and sale of the goods of the defaulter within the district of such Magistrate, or by suit in any competent court, and the monies paid on this account or so recovered shall be applied to the maintenance of the police force under such orders as the Local Government shall pass.

32. Information of crime and of all events will be communicated to officers in charge of thannahs by the village police by aggrieved parties, or casual informants, and by Constables deputed to patrol roads. It will be no part of the duty of Constables to patrol villages or other inhabited places to seek for information, and thus to interfere with the duties and responsibilities of the village police.

33. When a murder, dacoity or robbery is reported, it shall be the duty of the senior officer in charge of the thannah to circulate immediate information of the occurrence to the surrounding thannahs in order to secure the apprehension of the offenders, and, on receipt of reports of such and other non-bailable offences, to repair to the spot without loss of time in person to take up the enquiry, or to depute some other officer of police to do so with the necessary complement of Constables.

34. When making enquiries on the occasion of any robbery, burglary, theft, or other non-bailable offence, police officers shall invariably ascertain and report on the conduct of the police patel and village watchmen, and whether they were present at their posts when the offence was perpetrated; if not, the cause of their absence, and whether there may be reason to believe that they were themselves concerned in, or connived at, the commission of the crime.

35. In the event of any neglect or suspicion of criminality attaching to any police patel or village watchman, the police officer shall either send him to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, with a separate report of the grounds of the charge exhibited against him and evidence to establish the same, or shall forward a report in the first instance, and wait the instructions of the Magistrate as the nature of the alleged offence may dictate.

36. It shall also be the duty of the officers of the regular police force to report all neglect or delay in reporting crime and any other dereliction of duty on the part of the village police which may be detected by themselves, or brought to their notice by police patels—(*vide* Rule 9 for village police)—for the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction. All action taken by Magistrates under this and the preceding rule shall be immediately reported for the information of the Magistrate of the District.

37. An officer of police shall always remain on duty at the thannah to receive complaints, reports, &c. Thus, of the force attached to each thannah, three officers will be available for holding investigations and for other out-door duty. As a general rule no investigation calling for the presence of the police shall be made over to a Constable or other than an officer of police. The senior officer at any time present at a thannah shall be "the officer in charge of the station."

38. It shall be the duty of the officers of police to prosecute all criminal cases sent up by them before the courts of all magisterial officers when these duties cannot be undertaken by any of the officers attached to the courts, or by the public prosecutors.

39. It shall be the duty of Inspectors to maintain unreserved and confidential communication with the talook Magistrates on all subjects affecting the peace and well-being of the talook under their magisterial charge, to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the localities and inhabitants of their talooks, and when not actually engaged in the investigation of any particularly heinous crime (which should always be taken up by Inspectors), or in prosecuting any such case before the Magistrates, to visit periodically the several villages in their talooks, in order to satisfy themselves that the village police are doing their duty, and that crimes are not concealed. Each village in a talook should be thus visited in rotation at least once in every week.

40. Each Inspector shall keep a diary. In this diary Inspectors shall enter the work on which they are engaged, the police stations or villages visited by them, the information conveyed to them, and any orders issued to the organized or village police subordinate to them. Each evening a copy of all the entries made in this diary during the previous twenty-four hours shall be forwarded by every Inspector to the District Magistrate.

41. At each thannah a diary shall be kept in the form No. 2 in the appendix to these rules, called the station diary, which shall be ordinarily written up by the Sub-Inspector, or one of the Jemadars. In this diary daily and brief records of the following matters shall be entered:

(1) the duties to be performed by, and the distribution of duty amongst, the police;

(2) the reports of duties performed by the police; and

(3) reports of crimes or other occurrences, of which information has been received as required by Section 139 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

42. A copy of all the entries made in this diary shall be daily sent to the Magistrate of the District, and a copy of such portions of the diary which have reference to cognizable crimes reported shall be sent daily, under Section 114 of Act X. of 1872, to the Amildar or other Magistrate having jurisdiction in the form No. 3 in the appendix to these rules. These reports shall be called "first information reports," and shall be numbered consecutively for each month at each thannah. The fact that copies have been sent as required above, shall be noted at the foot of the daily entries each day, and this note should be signed daily by the officer in charge of the station.

43. Every officer of police leaving or deputed from the thannah to hold a local enquiry shall keep a special diary in accordance with the provisions of Section 126 of Act X. of 1872. In this diary the following matters shall be succinctly entered: the purport of the report received calling for enquiry, the time he left the thannah, the distance

to be travelled, the time of arrival at the scene of occurrence, the time he commenced the enquiry, the places visited or examined by him, the measures taken by him from time to time, the process by which he discovered facts or circumstances bearing on the case, the facts or circumstances so discovered, and the time when the local investigation was completed.

44. The officer holding the enquiry shall forward, day by day, a copy of such diary to the District Magistrate for his information and for such orders as may be called for. Each case or crime reported shall have a separate number. The progress reports of the case shall bear the same number, but be distinguished as 1st, 2nd, or 3rd reports, and so on, until the investigation is completed, when the number shall be No. * and final report.

45. In cases of a very serious nature, such as murder, dacoity, highway robbery, &c., a copy of the first intimation of the crime received by the District Magistrate, as provided for in Rule 42, and of all subsequent special diaries submitted to the District Magistrate as provided for in Rule 44, shall be forwarded day by day, as received by District Magistrates, for the information of the Judicial Commissioner, together with a copy of all or any orders which may have been passed by the District Magistrate on such diaries. When the reports and diaries are not in English, an English translation of them must be submitted to the Judicial Commissioner.

46. A police officer in charge of a thannah or holding an investigation shall send to the Magistrate having jurisdiction the final report of every charge made to him of a cognizable offence in either of the forms A, B, or C in the appendix to these rules. These final reports shall be numbered with reference to the order in which they have been made during the year, that is, the first charge accepted in any year shall be entered as No. 1, and so on, consecutively, until the entry of the last charge accepted during that year which closes the series.

47. The counterfoil of the forms A, B, and C shall contain a précis of all the particulars noted in the sheet, and shall be filed among the books of the station.

48. The charges which shall be entered in form A are, firstly, all cases cognizable by the police in which particular persons have been charged, in which arrests have been made, and the accused sent before a Magistrate; secondly, all such cases which the police believe to be true, and in which the offenders have evaded arrest and absconded after arrest.

49. In form B shall be entered those charges which are cognizable by the police and in which some particular person is charged with having been concerned, but which the officer holding the enquiry does not consider true or not sufficiently proved to warrant his sending the accused before a Magistrate, whether the accused has been arrested and released on bail or recognizance, or whether no arrest has taken place; also, those charges which are refused either because it shall appear to the officer in charge of the station that there is not sufficient grounds for entering on an enquiry, or that the immediate apprehension of the accused is not necessary for the ends of justice.

50. In form C the final report shall be submitted of all cases reported to the police which are cognizable, and in which no particular person is charged by the complainant with having committed the offence, or the police fail after enquiry to discover the perpetrators.

51. If, after sending in the final report of a case in B or C form, the police obtain a clue to the parties who committed the offence, or further evidence, their having sent in the "final report" shall not prevent their immediately proceeding to make a fresh enquiry, and if on the second enquiry the accused is sent up for trial, A form will have to be submitted, but if no one is arrested, no further report in either B or C form need be made.

52. Police officers shall be required to state clearly and fully their reasons in each case for submitting their final reports in B or C form. If they are of opinion that any case so reported is false, they shall give a brief abstract of the evidence of each witness by whom the charge was proved to be false, also of all other persons examined who stated anything whatever in support of the charge, and the reasons in full for considering the charge to be false.

53. When a Magistrate directs an enquiry to be made by the police under Section 110 of Act X. of 1872, regarding a case which is not cognizable by the police, the police officer will proceed in the same manner as he would with a cognizable case, except in the two following particulars:

(1) he shall not send in a first information report, and

(2) he shall not arrest the accused without a warrant.

After investigation, the police officer will submit a report of the case to the Magistrate ordering the enquiry. If, on the receipt of the report, the Magistrate issues a summons or warrant against the accused, the police officer will submit the case in form A as if it were a cognizable case; but if the Magistrate does not issue a warrant or summons, the case will be submitted in either B or C form, according as a charge is or is not made out against any one by name.

54. The Magistrate having jurisdiction in each talook shall keep a general register of cases in the form No. 4 in the appendix to these rules.

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* The last number of the report in the case.

55. An officer of the court selected for the purpose shall be held responsible for writing up this register and for carrying out the following directions:—The details of all first information reports as received shall be entered by this officer in columns 1 to 8 of the register. He shall then submit the register, together with the first reports, to the Magistrate and obtain his initials in column 9. The purport of any orders that the Magistrate may pass shall also be entered by the Magistrate with his own hand in the same column. As soon as the final report is sent, in either A, B, or C form, the officer of the court will fill in columns 10 to 14, and shall again submit the register, together with the final reports, to the Magistrate. If any prisoners are sent in, the Magistrate will, in column 15, pass orders with his own hand for the trial of the case, or if the case is reported in either B or C form, he will, in column 15, record what further steps he wishes the police to take. The final orders in each case shall similarly be entered by the Magistrate with his own hand in column 16. All orders passed and recorded by the Magistrate in columns 9, 15, and 16, shall be immediately communicated to the police by the responsible officer of the court for their information and guidance, and to enable them to fill in the counterfoils of the forms A, B, and C in the station books.

56. As regards all cases reported in forms B and C, the Magistrate must decide whether they are true or false. If he is unable to come to a decision whether they are true or not from the reports submitted by the police, he may send for the complainants, informants or witnesses, and hear their story from themselves. If he considers that the offence has been committed, it will rest with him to say under what section it is to be entered in his quarterly return of crime, as an undetected crime ascertained to have been committed. If he considers that the offence has not been committed, he shall enter the case as a false one in his general register of cases, and as not to be included in his quarterly crime return No. 2.

57. As soon as final orders are passed in any case, the original forms A, B, or C, with the final orders entered or endorsed on them, shall be forwarded by the Magistrate having jurisdiction to the Magistrate of the District, to enable the Magistrate of the District, who has all the special diaries before him, to check the proceedings of the police and of the subordinate Magistrates. After perusal, the original forms shall be returned together with the orders passed by the District Magistrate to be filed with the records of the case.

58. The only departmental return required from the police will be the monthly return of crime. This return shall be drawn up in the form No. 5 appended, and shall be submitted by the Inspector of each thannah to the Talook Magistrate having jurisdiction on or before the third of each month following that to which the return relates. After testing the correctness of the entries the Talook Magistrate shall countersign the return and forward it to the Magistrate of the District, with such comments and remarks as may be called for, on or before the seventh of the month. The District Magistrate shall record his resolution on each return for communication to the police and Talook Magistracy, and shall transmit a copy of these resolutions, together with an amalgamated return for the whole District, in the same form, for the information of the Judicial Commissioner on or before the fifteenth of the month.

59. A foot note should be given in the monthly returns showing the total number of non-cognizable cases investigated by the police during the month under orders of a Magistrate. Only those cases which are investigated and finally reported on during the month shall be entered. Any case under enquiry on the last day of the month and not finally reported on, shall be entered in the reports of the following month. No case shall be entered as false in the monthly returns, unless the Magistrate has recorded that he agrees with the police that such case is false.

60. The quarterly police return of crime and the annual police returns shall be drawn up in the forms already prescribed by Government for the Bangalore police. These returns shall be drawn up and submitted by the Talook Magistrates to the Magistrate of the District. The rules above given as to procedure and dates of despatch shall apply equally to the quarterly returns. All cases reported to the police and not pronounced false by the Magistrate, are to be entered in the quarterly police return as well as in the Magistrate's judicial quarterly return No. 2.

61. The first information of unnatural deaths reported shall be submitted to the nearest Magistrate, under Section 133 of Act X. of 1872, in the form No. 6 appended to these rules, the counterfoil remaining as a record in the police station. In the column "how caused," the actual words as given by the informer should, as far as possible, be adhered to. In holding inquests and in transmitting the body for medical examination when there is suspicion of foul play, and medical evidence is necessary, the police shall be guided by the separate rules in force on the subject.

62. After despatching this first information report, it shall be the duty of the senior officer present at the station to proceed instantly to the spot so as to see the body and hold the inquest. If, on the face of the information received, any grounds for suspicion appear, immediate information should also be conveyed to the Inspector, so as to secure his attendance also on the spot.

63. On the termination of the inquest, a duplicate copy of the first information report shall be forwarded to the Magistrate, together with a full report of the proceedings held, as required by Section 133 of Act X. of 1872.

64. At each thannah or police station the following books and registers shall be kept:

(1.) The station diary ... ... Form No. 2 in appendix.
) Counterfoil book of A form charge sheets ... „ A „
) „ „ B „ „ ... „ B „
) „ „ C „ „ ... „ C „

(5.)	Counterfoil book of first intimation reports ...	Form No.	3	in appendix.
(6.)	„ „ bail bonds, Sec. 493, Criminal Procedure Code ...	„	4	„
(7.)	„ „ recognizances, Sections 130 and 360, Criminal Procedure Code	„	5	„
(8.)	„ „ unnatural deaths reported ...	„	6	„
(9.)	Register of villages, patels, and of village watchmen within the station circle ...	„	7	„
(10.)	Register of process issued by Magistrates ...	„	8	„
(11.)	Register of fine warrants	„	9	„
(12.)	Register of undetected heinous cases. *The object of this register is to prevent any important cases which have not been fully or completely brought to light being lost sight of when a case is ultimately successfully investigated, it should be struck out of the register and a note made in red ink of the result.*	„	10	„
(13.)	Register of persons arrested, Section 132 of Act X. of 1872	„	11	„
(14.)	Register of property stolen and recovered ...	„	12	„
(15.)	Register of unclaimed property found ...	„	13	„
(16.)	Register of absconded criminals and escaped offenders living or having connection within station circles	„	14	„
(17.)	Register of convicts released on expiry of sentence, and notorious bad characters ...	„	15	„
(18.)	Inspection report book	„	16	„
(19.)	File of circular standing orders.			
(20.)	File of copies of monthly return of crime.			
(21.)	File of receipts for cash and property sent into head quarters or elsewhere.			
(22.)	File of monthly cash account.			
(23.)	File of original special diaries.			

65. All persons imprisoned for offences noted in the margin, residents of Mysore, who may be discharged from the district or central jail, will be forwarded through the agency of the police to the Magistrates of their respective districts on the first day of the month in which their sentences may expire. As soon as practicable after the arrival of such prisoners at head quarters, the District Magistrate will cause them to be released in the several villages to which they may belong in the presence of the police patel. Their names will then be entered in the Register of persons released from jail on expiry of sentence, form appendix No. 15, where their names will remain until it has been satisfactorily shown that police surveillance is no longer required. When any person has shewn by his conduct that he is reclaimed and is gaining his livelihood in an honest manner, report will be made by the police to the Magistrate of the District and his name erased from the register.

Dacoity.
Thuggy, or belonging to a gang of thugs.
Theft by administering poisonous drugs.
Highway robbery.
Burglary.
Theft.
Coining and uttering counterfeit coin.

66. To assist the District Magistrate in the supervision and administration of the police, and generally in carrying out the requirements of these rules, a Head Inspector shall be appointed in each district. It will be the duty of the Head Inspector, with the aid of the Magistrate's present establishment, to receive and submit before the District Magistrate all reports, &c., sent in by the police and subordinate Magistrates relating to the police, and to communicate all orders passed on such matters by the District Magistrate. The Head Inspector shall also aid and superintend the police in investigating any particular crime, or class of crimes, when the District Magistrate, owing to the pressure of other duties, is unable to do so himself.

67. For the purpose of securing uniformity of procedure, Magistrates of Districts shall not issue any subsidiary rules for the guidance of the police, nor shall they call for any returns or prescribe any registers for use other than those provided for in these rules without the special approval and sanction of the Judicial Commissioner.

68. The Judicial Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel, alter, or add to all or any of these rules.

FORM A.

No. of charge.
Date of charge sheet.
No. of first information.
Date of first information.
Complainant.
Witnesses.
Crime established before police.
Name of arresting officer.
List of property found.
Weapons or instruments found.
Persons charged.
Persons forwarded under custody.
Persons admitted to bail.
Crime established before Magistrate.
Result of trial.

Signature of Officer taking the Charge.

FORM A.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 46.)

Charge sheet of a case reported at Police Station, dated the of 187 .

No. of charge.	No. of first information.	Date and hour complained at station, and by whom.	Name and address of complainant or person charging. Name and address of witnesses.	Charge established before the police.	Date, hour, and by whom taken into custody.	Property found on person and elsewhere, and by whom.	Weapons or instruments found connected with the crime	Accused persons. Named by complainant.	Accused persons. Sent up in custody	Accused persons. Sent up on bail for trial.	Signature of Police officer taking the charge.	Crime established before Magistrate, and how disposed of on trial.	Remarks by Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

FORM B.

No.

Date

No. of first information.

How and by whom reported.

Name of complainant or informant.

Crime.

Amount of property stolen.

Accused not arrested.

Accused arrested and released.

Crime true or not.

Signature of investigating police officer.

Magistrate's final orders.

FORM B.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 46.)

Final Report of a case reported at Police Station, in which the charge against the accused was not sufficiently proved to warrant their being sent up for trial.

Date and No. of final report.	No. of first information of the case.	How and by whom brought to station.	Complainant or informant's name and address.	Charge or complaint.	Amount of property ascertained to have been stolen.	Name and address of accused person. Not arrested.	Name and address of accused person. Arrested and released.	Signature of officer who investigated the case.	Whether the crime after investigation was ascertained to have been committed or not.	Course adopted by the police, and reasons for not sending the accused before the Magistrate for trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

FORM C.

No.

Date.

No. of first information.

How and by whom reported.

Name of complainant or informant.

Crime.

Amount of property stolen.

me true or not.

nature of investigating police officer.

al order of the Magistrate.

FORM C.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 46.)

Final Report of a case reported at Police Station in which no one was charged with the crime and no clue obtained by the police.

Date and No.	No. of first information of the case.	How and by whom brought to station.	Complainant or informant's name and address.	Charge or complaint.	Amount of property ascertained to have been stolen.	Signature of officer who investigated the case.	Whether the crime after investigation was ascertained to have been committed or not.	Course adopted by the police, reason of failure, or grounds for believing the charge a false one.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

No. 1.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 15.)

A. B. has been appointed a member of the Police Force under Section 14 of the Police Rules, and is vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a Police Officer.

No. 2.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 41.)

Station Diary Book.

Date.	Particulars.

[*This diary to be kept in half-foolscap size crossways.*]

No. 3.

First information of a cognizable crime.

No. of report.
Date and hour of first information.
Name of informant and of parties concerned.
Crime reported and amount stolen.
Date of occurrence.
Place of occurrence and distance.
Complainant's statement.

In Charge of Station.

Steps taken.

No. 3.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 42.)

The first information of a cognizable crime reported at Police Station Taluk District, under Section 112 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Date and hour of receipt at Police Station of first information.	Name of informant and parties concerned.	Crime reported, amount stolen, &c.	Date of occurrence of the crime.	Place of occurrence, direction, and distance from Police Station.	Steps taken by officer in charge of Station.

No. Date of despatch

Complainant or informant's statement

In charge of Police Station

No. 4 BAIL BOND.

Station

District.

Division.

Charge.

Date

To appear at

Name of person bound

187

on the day of

Amount of penalty Rs.

No. 4.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

BAIL BOND.

Dated day of at

Whereas I of

am charged with the offence of

I hereby bind myself to attend at the Court of

at during the enquiry into the said charge, and in case of my making default therein I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Government the sum of Rupees

Witnesses { 1 2

Signature.

BAIL SECURITY BOND.

Date of execution of Surety Bond

Name of surety on behalf of

To appear before on charge of

Amount of penalty Rupees

BAIL SECURITY BOND.

Dated day of 187 .

I hereby declare myself surety for the said that he shall attend the enquiry into the said charge, and in case of his making default therein I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Government the sum of Rupees

Witnesses { 1 2

Signature.

No.

Date

Station

Name of person bound

To prosecute or give evidence against whom

Where to appear

When

Amount of penalty

Witnesses

Officer requiring recognizance

No. 5.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

RECOGNIZANCE BOND.

Station No. Date

I of do hereby bind myself to appear at in the Court of the at o'clock on the day of next and then and there to prosecute give evidence in the matter of a charge of against one and in case of my making default herein I bind myself to forfeit to Government the sum of Rupees

Witnesses { 1 2

Signature.

No. 6.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 61.)

First information of a reported case of unnatural death sent to the Magistrate under Section 133 of Act X. of 1872.

Station number.	Name and residence of person reporting.	Name of deceased.	Name of village of deceased.	How caused.	Remarks.

No. 6.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 61.)

First information of a reported case of unnatural death sent to the Magistrate under Section 133 of Act X. of 1872.

Station number.	Name and residence of person reporting.	Name of deceased.	Name of village of deceased.	How caused.	Remarks.

No. 7.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

Register of villages, patels, and of village watchmen within the station circle.

Names of villages alphabetically arranged.	Distance and direction from station.	Names of patels.	Names of village watchmen.	Estimated number of houses in each village.	Remarks.
Agrahar ...	1½ miles, east ...	Kempa Naik ...	Rayappah ...	50	
Bellur ...	3 miles, north ...	Kengay Gowdah ...	Puttah ...	60	
Kupsandra ...	2 miles, south ...	Giriya Boyee ...	Thimma ...	50	

No. 8.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

Register of warrants and other processes issued by Magistrate of

No.	Date of issue of process.	Date and hour when received by police or at station.	Nature and object of process.	Name of person at whose instance issued.	Name of person or persons named in process.	Police station to which forwarded, or officer to whom delivered.	How, when, and by whom executed.	Why not executed.	Remarks.

No. 9.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

Register of Fine Warrants.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Consecutive No. in year.	No. of warrant.	Officer issuing	Name of offender and offence, and date of sentence.	Amount for which warrant is issued.	Date of warrant.	Date of its receipt.	Date of its return to head quarters.	Amount realized and remitted.	Date of remittance.	Balance of fine outstanding.	REMARKS.

No. 10.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

Register of undetected heinous cases.

No. and date of special report.	Village in which case occurred.	Name of complainant or informant.	Name of accused.	Brief description of case.	REMARKS.

No. 11.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

Register of persons arrested.—Section 132, Criminal Procedure Code.

Date and hour of arrest.	Name and residence of person arrested.	Caste.	Age.	Description of property found with the person.	In what offence concerned.	Date and hour when taken before the Magistrate.	Kept under remand or bailed.	Date and hour of release or of leaving the station house.	REMARKS.

No. 12.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

Register of property stolen and recovered.

No. of case.	Name of prosecutor.	Property stolen. Description of articles.	Property stolen. Estimated value.	Property recovered. Description of articles.	Property recovered. Estimated value.	Name of person on whom or in whose premises property was found.	If returned, name of person to whom given.	Remarks.
1	Hanoomah ..	1 black blanket, 5 cubits long and 3½ cubits broad.	2—0—0	1 black blanket, 5 cubits long and 3½ broad.	2—0—0	Veerah ..	Chiniah ..	Chiniah is an agent of the prosecutor.
		1 brass plate, new, 2½ seers in weight.	3—8—0	....	....	....	....	Not recovered.
		1 ditto lota, weighing 1 seer.	1—2—0	....	....	....	....	Do.

No. 13.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

Register on unclaimed property found.

Name of Thannah and Talook.	Description of unclaimed property.	Where and when found and by whom.	Date of arrival at thannah.	Date of sale, if sold by police.	Price realized by sale of property.	Date of remittance to Magistrate.	Date of despatch to Sudder Station if not sold.	Remarks.
	1 gold bracelet, weighing 4 tolahs.	In the house of Ramah, died intestate 20th January 1862.	20th January 1862.	22nd January 1862.	56—0—0 At rate of 14 Rs. per tolah.	23rd January 1862.		*N. B.*—If the property has been made over to any claimant, it is to be stated in column of remarks, in which also a memo. should be given in the following form:
	1 silver chain, weighing 2 tolahs.	By Thimmiah, Head Constable.	....	....	1—8—0 At 12 annas per do.			Total amount realised during the month. 63 12 0
	1 brass cup, 5 chittacks.	....	....	....	0—4—0			Despatched during do. 63 12 0
	4 pieces of cloth	....	....	....	1—0—0			Balance ... none.
	2 silver bangles, weighing 10 tolahs.	In the house of Mooneah, on 21st January, by Head Constable Chinniah.	21st January 1862.	25th January 1862.	5—0—0 At 8 annas per tolah.	26th January 1862.		
					63—12—0			

No. 14.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

Register of absconded criminals and escaped offenders living or having connection within Station Circle.

Name and caste of persons with specification whether he may have escaped since accused or suspected.	Name of father.	Supposed age of offender.	Description of his person.	Supposed usual place of residence.	Amount of reward offered for his apprehension.	Date of Magistrate's order for apprehension of offender.	Date of apprehension, surrender or ascertained death.	No. and description of case, and date on which charge was preferred.	Remarks.
Thimmiah Woddur escaped since accused.	Ramah	30 years	Swarthy complexion; tall, long hair; marks of small pox on the face; a small round mark on left arm near elbow.	Woddur Polliem, Bangalore District.	50 0 0	20th Dec. 1862.	28th Dec. 1862, was arrested.	No. 244, gang robbery, 16th December 1862.	*N. B.*—If the offender do not reside within the station circle, the grounds of his connection with it will be stated in column of remarks.

No. 15.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

Register of convicts released on expiry of sentence, and notorious bad characters.

Name and caste of convict or bad character.	Name of father.	Residence.	Description of case in which released or suspected.		Date of release of convict.	Remarks.
			As convict.	As bad character.		
Convict Murry Veerah, caste Vokuligur.	Beetah.	Sathully Hassan District.	Highway robbery.	.....	20th August 1872.	Has since been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in a case of dacoity, but released for want of evidence.

No. 16.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

Inspection Report Book.

Date of inspection.	By Judicial Commissioner or Magistrate.	By Talook Magistrate or Sub-Magistrate.	By Inspector.	Remarks.
20th July 1871	Judicial Commissioner.			

No.

(*Regular Police Rules,*

Magistrate's General

Magistrate's monthly consecutive No.	First information of case.								Result of	
	Police Station.	Police Station No.	Dates of			Crime as reported to Police with Section of P. C.	Names of parties concerned.	Magistrate's initials and purport of order, if any.	Dates of	
			Occurrence.	Information to Police.	Report before Magistrate.				Final Report.	Submitting to Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			January.						January.	
1	Closepete	1	2nd	2nd	3rd	Dacoity, 395, of Rs. 500 worth of property stolen.	Coopoosawmy, complainant, *vs.* Raju, and five others.	A. B.	7th	8th
2		2	3rd	3rd	4th	Theft, 380, of Rs. 23 worth of property.	Sethu Row *vs.* Tippa Reddy.	A. B	8th	9th
3		3	4th	5th	6th	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, 325.	Ramiah *vs.* Gopaul Row.	A. B.	7th	9th
4		4	4th	4th	6th	Murder, 302 ...	Mooneah, charged with the murder of his wife, Thimmee, by her father, Borah.	A. B.	10th	10th
5		5	3rd	3rd	6th	Theft, 380, of Rs. 1,526.	Ramasawmy *vs.* unknown.	A. B.	20th	21st
6		6	5th	6th	7th	Dacoity, 395, Rs. 229 stolen.	Venketah *vs.* unknown.	A. B.	22nd	24th
7		7	24th	24th	26th	House-breaking by night, 456, Rs. 56-9 stolen.	Kempah *vs.* Nunjah and two others.	A. B.	29th	30th
									February.	
8		8	29th	30th	30th	Theft, 380, Rs. 2-4	Malla *vs.* Yeera		1st	2nd

4.

Section 54.)

Register of Cases.

POLICE INVESTIGATION.			MAGISTRATE'S ORDERS.		
Showing arrests made, &c.	Crime established before Police with Section.	Form of final Report.	Preliminary.	Final.	REMARKS.
12	13	14	15	16	17
Six persons arrested, two released on bail, four sent up for trial, Rs. 100 worth stolen, Rs. 22-8 recovered.	Theft, 379 ...	A	Enter in Register, to be taken up by me to-day. 8*th*. A. B.	Three convicted and one acquitted under Section 580; only Rs. 100 worth really stolen. 11-1-72. C. D.	Entered in Crime Return.
No arrests made, case false.	None ...	B	If the complainant wishes for re-investigation, to appear before me within 7 days. 9*th*. A. B.	Case false, not to be entered in Crime Return. 17-1-72. A. B.	Entered as false case.
One man arrested and released, as case was one of petty assault.	None ...	B	Complainant and accused to be summoned before me. 10-1-72. A. B.	Case to be entered under Section 352. 18-1-72. A. B.	Entered in Police Monthly Return of Crime as a false case.
The accused has absconded and no trace can be obtained of him.	Murder, 302 ...	A	A warrant to be issued and a descriptive roll sent to all neighbouring districts. Application to be made for Rs. 200 reward. 11-1-72. A. B.	Case to remain pending for the present. 31-1-72. A. B.	Case struck off on the 31st March. 31-3-72. A. B.
No clue obtained, and no property recovered; case true one.	Theft, 380 ...	C	Another enquiry should be held and the following instructions should be followed, &c. 21-1-72. A. B.	Case to be entered in Crime Return under Section 380. 29-1-72. A. B.	Entered.
This is entirely a false case, no dacoity was committed.	None ...	C		I agree with the police; crime not to be entered in return. 24-1-72. A. B.	Entered as false case in Police Return, not entered in Quarterly Return.
Case proved, all three accused arrested and sent up for trial, recovered Rs. 29-10.	House-breaking by night, 456.	A	Mr. A., Sub-Magistrate, will hold the preliminary enquiry in this case. 30-1-72. A. B.	All three prisoners convicted under Section 456. 1-2-72. G. F.	Entered in January's Return as case pending before Magistrate.
No arrest made; case true.	Theft, 380, Rs. 2-1.	B		The case to be entered in Crime Return under Section 380 as an unsuccessful one. 1-2-72. A. B.	Entered in January's Return as a case pending with the police.

No.

(Regular Police

MONTHLY RETURN OF CRIME FROM THE POLICE STATION

Number of First Information Report.	Description of Crime and Act and Section under which sent up for trial, or if pending, investigated by the Police.	Number of cases under trial and Police investigation during the month.								Reported in A. Form.							Reported in					
		Pending at the close of previous month with				Reported at Police Station during the month.		Total.		Number of cases.	Number of persons.						False cases in which arrests were made.			False cases in which no arrests were made.		True arrests
		Police.		Magistrate.							Charged by the Complaint with the crime.	Arrested and released by Police and not sent up for trial.	Absconded or escaped after arrest.	Sent up for trial.			Number of cases.	Number of persons		Number of cases.	Number of persons charged.	Number of cases.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					In custody.	On bail.	Total		Charged.	Arrested and released.			
1	2	3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
6 of Nov. ..	Murder 1302	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 „	Highway robbery 392	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
9 of Dec. ..	House-breaking 1456	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10 „	Theft 380	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	4	1	4	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 of Jan. ..	Theft 379	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
2 „	Grievous hurt and house-breaking .. 459	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	1	3	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 „	Theft 380	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 „	Hurt by dangerous weapons .. 324	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 „	Dacoity 395	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 „	Theft 380	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 „	House-trespass 448	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
8 „	Theft 380	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	4	1	4	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 „	Theft 379	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 „	Criminal-trespass .. 447	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 „	Dacoity 395	..	..	..	..	1	10	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 „	Theft 380	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Rules, Section 58.)

OF FOR THE MONTH OF 187 .

B. Form.				Reported in C. Form.		Result of trials, or details of column 13.																Amount of property stolen and recovered.				Cases pending at the close of the month with				REMARKS.
cases in which were made.		True cases in which no arrests were made.		Reported by the Police as false cases.	Reported by the Police as true cases.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Committed.		Compromised.		Otherwise released.		Died, escaped, or transferred.		Total.		In cases disposed of during the month.		In cases pending at the close of the month.		Police.		Magistrate.		
Charged.	Arrested and released.	Number of cases.	Number of persons charged.			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Ascertained to have been stolen.	Recovered.	Reported to have been stolen.	Recovered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26		27		23		29		30		31		32		33	34	35	36	37		38		
..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	* Struck off by order of Magistrate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	341-6-9	..	...	..	1	1†	† The accused has absconded, case still pending.
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	0-4-0	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	3	89-0-0	89-0-0	..	..	...	..	...	...	
..		..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...			..	..	..	..	..	...	...	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	1	2	..	...	...	..	...	...	1			103-0-6	..	..	...	..	...	..	‡ One man not arrested.
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...			...	..	..	..	...	..	...	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		¶	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	¶ Rs. 500 said to have been stolen.
..	..	1	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		0-8-0	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	3	62-7-7	54-11-3	..	..	..	.	..	...	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...			..	27-0-0	27-0-0	...	...	1	2	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	..	..	1,167-0-0	..	1	10	..	...	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	